

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and
Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

CULLEN & CO.
239 George Street
Brisbane, QLD 4000
AUSTRALIE

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 31 January 2001 (31.01.01)	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
Applicant's or agent's file reference 981659AMKT	
International application No. PCT/AU99/00795	International filing date (day/month/year) 20 September 1999 (20.09.99)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:

☐ the applicant ☐ the inventor ☒ the agent ☐ the common representative

Name and Address

CULLEN & CO.
240 Queen Street
Brisbane, QLD 4000
Australia

State of Nationality

State of Residence

Telephone No.

61 7 3221 8761

Facsimile No.

61 7 3229 3384

Teleprinter No.

2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:

☐ the person ☐ the name ☒ the address ☐ the nationality ☐ the residence

Name and Address

CULLEN & CO.
239 George Street
Brisbane, QLD 4000
Australia

State of Nationality

State of Residence

Telephone No.

3011 5555

Facsimile No.

3229 3384

Teleprinter No.

3. Further observations, if necessary:

4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the receiving Office	<input type="checkbox"/> the designated Offices concerned
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Searching Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the elected Offices concerned
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Preliminary Examining Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer J. Leitao Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
---	---

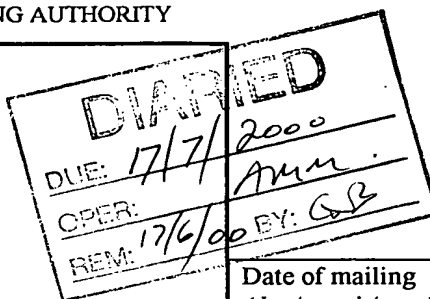
PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

in the:

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

To:

CULLEN & CO
GPO Box 1074
BRISBANE QLD 4001



PCT

WRITTEN OPINION

(PCT Rule 66)

Date of mailing
(day/month/year)

17 May 2000

Applicant's or agent's file reference
981659AMKT

REPLY DUE

within **TWO MONTHS**
from the above date of mailing

International application No.

PCT/AU99/00795

International filing date (day/month/year)

20 September 1999

Priority Date (day/month/year)

21 September 1998

International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC

Int. Cl. ⁷ C22B 3/00, 3/12, 11/00

Applicant

M.I.M. HOLDINGS LIMITED et al

1. This written opinion is the **first** drawn by this International Preliminary Examining Authority.

2. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the opinion
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

The applicant is hereby **invited to reply** to this opinion.

When? See the time limit indicated above. The applicant may, before the expiration of that time limit, request this Authority to grant an extension, see Rule 66.2(d).

How? By submitting a written reply, accompanied, where appropriate, by amendments, according to Rule 66.3. For the form and the language of the amendments, see Rules 66.8 and 66.9.

Also For an additional opportunity to submit amendments, see Rule 66.4.
For the examiner's obligation to consider amendments and/or arguments, see Rule 66.4bis.
For an informal communication with the examiner, see Rule 66.6.

If no reply is filed, the international preliminary examination report will be established on the basis of this opinion.

4. The final date by which the international preliminary examination report must be established according to Rule 69.2 is: **21 January 2001**

Name and mailing address of the IPEA/AU

AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE
PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA
E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au
Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929

Authorized Officer

28. Welles
MR KIM WELLENS
Telephone No. (02) 6283 2162

Basis of the opinion

1. With regard to the elements of the international application:*
- ☒ the international application as originally filed.
- ☐ the description, pages , as originally filed,
 pages , filed with the demand,
 pages , received on with the letter of
- ☐ the claims, pages , as originally filed,
 pages , as amended under Article 19,
 pages , filed with the demand,
 pages , received on with the letter of
- ☐ the drawings, pages , as originally filed,
 pages , filed with the demand,
 pages , received on with the letter of
- ☐ the sequence listing part of the description:
 pages , as originally filed
 pages , filed with the demand
 pages , received on with the letter of
2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).
3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the written opinion was drawn on the basis of the sequence listing:
- ☐ contained in the international application in printed form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.
4. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:
- ☐ the description, pages
- ☐ the claims, Nos.
- ☐ the drawings, sheets/fig.
5. ☐ This opinion has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).

* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this opinion as "originally filed"

WRITTEN OPINION

International application No.

PCT/AU99/00795

V. Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	YES
	Claims 1- 24	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	YES
	Claims 1- 24	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims 1- 24	YES
	Claims	NO

2. Citations and explanations

D1-CN 1067271

D2- CN 106270

D3- EP 177292

D4- AU 73192/87

Novelty (N) and Inventive Step (IS)

D1 and D2 both disclose the extraction of gold from ores using lime as the extracting agent. D1 further discloses the extraction of gold from refractory ores. Consequently claims 1- 24 are not novel and do not involve an inventive step.

The demand must be filed directly with the competent International Preliminary Examining Authority or, if two or more Authorities are competent, with the one chosen by the applicant. The full name or two-letter code of that Authority may be indicated by the applicant on the line below:

IPEA/ _____

PCT

CHAPTER II

DEMAND

under Article 31 of the Patent Cooperation Treaty:

The undersigned requests that the international application specified below be the subject of international preliminary examination according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty and hereby elects all eligible States (except where otherwise indicated).

For International Preliminary Examining Authority use only		
Identification of IPEA		Date of receipt of DEMAND
Box No. I IDENTIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION		Applicant's or agent's file reference 981659AMKT
International application No. PCT/AU99/00795	International filing date (day/month/year) 20.09.99	(Earliest) Priority date (day/month/year) 21.09.98
Title of invention METHOD FOR TREATING PRECIOUS METAL BEARING MINERALS		
Box No. II APPLICANT(S)		
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.) M.I.M. HOLDINGS LIMITED 410 Ann Street Brisbane Queensland 4000 Australia		Telephone No.:
		Facsimile No.:
		Teleprinter No.:
State (that is, country) of nationality: AUSTRALIA		State (that is, country) of residence: AUSTRALIA
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.) HOURN, MICHAEL MATTHEW 14 Kinrade Place Carindale Queensland 4152 Australia		
State (that is, country) of nationality: AUSTRALIA		State (that is, country) of residence: AUSTRALIA
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.) VENTURA, RODRIGO ULEP 30 Beldale Street Sunnybank Hills Queensland 4109 Australia		
State (that is, country) of nationality: AUSTRALIA		State (that is, country) of residence: AUSTRALIA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further applicants are indicated on a continuation sheet.		

Continuation of Box No. II APPLICANT(S)

If none of the following sub-boxes is used, this sheet should not be included in the demand.

Name and address: *(Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)*

WILLIS, JOHN ANTHONY
56 Chancellor Street
Sherwood Queensland 4075
Australia

State *(that is, country)* of nationality:
AUSTRALIA

State *(that is, country)* of residence:
AUSTRALIA

Name and address: *(Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)*

WINBORNE, DAVID
65 Elbury Street
Mitchelton Queensland 4053
Australia

State *(that is, country)* of nationality:
AUSTRALIA

State *(that is, country)* of residence:
AUSTRALIA

Name and address: *(Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)*

State *(that is, country)* of nationality:

State *(that is, country)* of residence:

Name and address: *(Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)*

State *(that is, country)* of nationality:

State *(that is, country)* of residence:

☐ Further applicants are indicated on another continuation sheet.

Box No. III AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE; OR ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCEThe following person is ☒ agent ☐ common representativeand ☒ has been appointed earlier and represents the applicant(s) also for international preliminary examination.☐ is hereby appointed and any earlier appointment of (an) agent(s)/common representative is hereby revoked.☐ is hereby appointed, specifically for the procedure before the International Preliminary Examining Authority, in addition to the agent(s)/common representative appointed earlier.Name and address: *(Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)*CULLEN & CO.
239 George Street
Brisbane Queensland 4000
Australia

Telephone No.:

3011 5555

Facsimile No.:

3229 3384

Teleprinter No.:

☐ Address for correspondence: Mark this check-box where no agent or common representative is/has been appointed and the space above is used instead to indicate a special address to which correspondence should be sent.**Box No. IV BASIS FOR INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION****Statement concerning amendments:***

1. The applicant wishes the international preliminary examination to start on the basis of:

☒ the international application as originally filedthe description ☒ as originally filed☐ as amended under Article 34the claims ☒ as originally filed☐ as amended under Article 19 (together with any accompanying statement)☐ as amended under Article 34the drawings ☒ as originally filed☐ as amended under Article 342. ☐ The applicant wishes any amendment to the claims under Article 19 to be considered as reversed.3. ☐ The applicant wishes the start of the international preliminary examination to be postponed until the expiration of 20 months from the priority date unless the International Preliminary Examining Authority receives a copy of any amendments made under Article 19 or a notice from the applicant that he does not wish to make such amendments (Rule 69.1(d)). *(This check-box may be marked only where the time limit under Article 19 has not yet expired.)*

* Where no check-box is marked, international preliminary examination will start on the basis of the international application as originally filed or, where a copy of amendments to the claims under Article 19 and/or amendments of the international application under Article 34 are received by the International Preliminary Examining Authority before it has begun to draw up a written opinion or the international preliminary examination report, as so amended.

Language for the purposes of international preliminary examination: English☒ which is the language in which the international application was filed.☐ which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search.☐ which is the language of publication of the international application.☐ which is the language of the translation (to be) furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination.**Box No. V ELECTION OF STATES**The applicant hereby elects all eligible States *(that is, all States which have been designated and which are bound by Chapter II of the PCT)*

excluding the following States which the applicant wishes not to elect:

Box No. VI CHECK LIST

The demand is accompanied by the following elements, in the language referred to in Box No. IV, for the purposes of international preliminary examination:

- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 1. translation of international application | : | sheets |
| 2. amendments under Article 34 | : | sheets |
| 3. copy (or, where required, translation) of amendments under Article 19 | : | sheets |
| 4. copy (or, where required, translation) of statement under Article 19 | : | sheets |
| 5. letter | : | sheets |
| 6. other (<i>specify</i>) | : | sheets |

For International Preliminary Examining Authority use only

received	not received
----------	--------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The demand is also accompanied by the item(s) marked below:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fee calculation sheet | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> statement explaining lack of signature |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> separate signed power of attorney | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> nucleotide and or amino acid sequence listing in computer readable form |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> copy of general power of attorney; reference number, if any: | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> other (<i>specify</i>): |

Box No. VII SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE

Next to each signature, indicate the name of the person signing and the capacity in which the person signs (if such capacity is not obvious from reading the demand).

.....
Alison McMillan
CULLEN & CO.

For International Preliminary Examining Authority use only

1. Date of actual receipt of DEMAND:

2. Adjusted date of receipt of demand due to CORRECTIONS under Rule 60.1(b):

3. ☐ The date of receipt of the demand is AFTER the expiration of 19 months from the priority date and item 4 or 5, below, does not apply. ☐ The applicant has been informed accordingly.

4. ☐ The date of receipt of the demand is WITHIN the period of 19 months from the priority date as extended by virtue of Rule 80.5.

5. ☐ Although the date of receipt of the demand is after the expiration of 19 months from the priority date, the delay in arrival is EXCUSED pursuant to Rule 82.

For International Bureau use only

Demand received from IPEA on:

PCT

REQUEST

The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

For receiving Office use only

International Application No.

International Filing Date

Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"

Applicant's or agent's file reference
(if desired) (12 characters maximum)

981659AMKT

Box No. I TITLE OF INVENTION

METHOD FOR TREATING PRECIOUS METAL BEARING MINERALS

Box No. II APPLICANT

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

M.I.M. HOLDINGS LIMITED
410 Ann Street
Brisbane Queensland 4000
Australia

☐ This person is also inventor.

Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

State (that is, country) of nationality:
AUSTRALIA

State (that is, country) of residence:
AUSTRALIA

This person is applicant
for the purposes of:

☐ all designated
States

☒ all designated States except
the United States of America

☐ the United States
of America only

☐ the States indicated in
the Supplemental Box

Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

HOURN, MICHAEL MATTHEW
14 Kinrade Place
Carindale Queensland 4152
Australia

This person is:

☐ applicant only

☒ applicant and inventor

☐ inventor only (If this check-box
is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:
AUSTRALIA

State (that is, country) of residence:
AUSTRALIA

This person is applicant
for the purposes of:

☐ all designated
States

☐ all designated States except
the United States of America

☒ the United States
of America only

☐ the States indicated in
the Supplemental Box

☒ Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on a continuation sheet.

Box No. IV AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE; OR ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as:

☒ agent

☐ common representative

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)

CULLEN & CO.
240 Queen Street
Brisbane Queensland 4000
Australia

Telephone No.

61 7 3221 8761

Facsimile No.

61 7 3229 3384

Teleprinter No.

☐ Address for correspondence: Mark this check-box where no agent or common representative is/has been appointed and the space above is used instead to indicate a special address to which correspondence should be sent.

Continuation of Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)

If none of the following sub-boxes is used, this sheet should not be included in the request.

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

VENTURA, RODRIGO ULEP
30 Beldale Street
Sunnybank Hills Queensland 4109
Australia

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
☒ applicant and inventor
☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:
AUSTRALIA

State (that is, country) of residence:
AUSTRALIA

This person is applicant for the purposes of: ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☒ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

WILLIS, JOHN ANTHONY
56 Chancellor Street
Sherwood Queensland 4075
Australia

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
☒ applicant and inventor
☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:
AUSTRALIA

State (that is, country) of residence:
AUSTRALIA

This person is applicant for the purposes of: ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☒ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

WINBORNE, DAVID
65 Elbury Street
Mitchelton Queensland 4053
Australia

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
☒ applicant and inventor
☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:
AUSTRALIA

State (that is, country) of residence:
AUSTRALIA

This person is applicant for the purposes of: ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☒ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
☐ applicant and inventor
☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

State (that is, country) of residence:

This person is applicant for the purposes of: ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☐ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

☐ Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on another continuation sheet.

Box No.V DESIGNATION STATES

The following designations are hereby made under Rule 4.9(a) (mark the applicable check-boxes; at least one must be marked):

Regional Patent

- ☒ **AP** ARIPO Patent: GH Ghana, GM Gambia, KE Kenya, LS Lesotho, MW Malawi, SD Sudan, SL Sierra Leone, SZ Swaziland, UG Uganda, ZW Zimbabwe, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Harare Protocol and of the PCT
- ☒ **EA** Eurasian Patent: AM Armenia, AZ Azerbaijan, BY Belarus, KG Kyrgyzstan, KZ Kazakhstan, MD Republic of Moldova, RU Russian Federation, TJ Tajikistan, TM Turkmenistan, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Eurasian Patent Convention and of the PCT
- ☒ **EP** European Patent: AT Austria, BE Belgium, CH and LI Switzerland and Liechtenstein, CY Cyprus, DE Germany, DK Denmark, ES Spain, FI Finland, FR France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, IT Italy, LU Luxembourg, MC Monaco, NL Netherlands, PT Portugal, SE Sweden, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT
- ☒ **OA** OAPI Patent: BF Burkina Faso, BJ Benin, CF Central African Republic, CG Congo, CI Côte d'Ivoire, CM Cameroon, GA Gabon, GN Guinea, GW Guinea-Bissau, ML Mali, MR Mauritania, NE Niger, SN Senegal, TD Chad, TG Togo, and any other State which is a member State of OAPI and a Contracting State of the PCT (if other kind of protection or treatment desired, specify on dotted line)

National Patent (if other kind of protection or treatment desired, specify on dotted line):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AE United Arab Emirates | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LR Liberia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AL Albania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LS Lesotho |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AM Armenia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LT Lithuania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AT Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LU Luxembourg |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AU Australia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LV Latvia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AZ Azerbaijan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD Republic of Moldova |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BA Bosnia and Herzegovina | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MG Madagascar |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BB Barbados | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MK The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BG Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MN Mongolia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BR Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MW Malawi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BY Belarus | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MX Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CA Canada | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CH and LI Switzerland and Liechtenstein | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NZ New Zealand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CN China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PL Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CU Cuba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PT Portugal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CZ Czech Republic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RO Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DE Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RU Russian Federation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DK Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SD Sudan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EE Estonia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SE Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ES Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SG Singapore |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI Finland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI Slovenia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GB United Kingdom | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SK Slovakia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GD Grenada | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SL Sierra Leone |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GE Georgia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TJ Tajikistan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GH Ghana | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TM Turkmenistan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GM Gambia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TR Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HR Croatia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TT Trinidad and Tobago |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HU Hungary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UA Ukraine |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ID Indonesia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UG Uganda |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IL Israel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> US United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UZ Uzbekistan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IS Iceland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VN Viet Nam |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JP Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YU Yugoslavia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KE Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZA South Africa |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KG Kyrgyzstan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZW Zimbabwe |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KP Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Check-boxes reserved for designating States which have become party to the PCT after issuance of this sheet: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KR Republic of Korea | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All contracting states since |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KZ Kazakhstan | <input type="checkbox"/> July 1999 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LC Saint Lucia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LK Sri Lanka | |

Precautionary Designation Statement: In addition to the designations made above, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all other designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) indicated in the Supplemental Box as being excluded from the scope of this statement. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit. (Confirmation of a designation consists of the filing of a notice specifying that designation and the payment of the designation and confirmation fees. Confirmation must reach the receiving Office within the 15-month time limit.)

B x No. VI PRIORITY CLAIM				
<input type="checkbox"/> Further priority claims are indicated in the Supplemental Box.				
Filing date of earlier application (day/month/year)	Number of earlier application	Where earlier application is:		
		national application: country	regional application: regional Office	international application: receiving Office
item (1) 21.09.98	PP6025	AUSTRALIA		
item (2) 06.10.98	PP6313	AUSTRALIA		
item (3)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The receiving Office is requested to prepare and transmit to the International Bureau a certified copy of the earlier application(s) (only if the earlier application was filed with the Office which for the purposes of the present international application is the receiving Office) identified above as item(s): (1) and (2)				
<i>* Where the earlier application is an ARIPO application, it is mandatory to indicate in the Supplemental Box at least one country party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property for which that earlier application was filed (Rule 4.10(b)(ii)). See Supplemental Box.</i>				
Box No. VII INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY				
Choice of International Searching Authority (ISA) <i>(if two or more International Searching Authorities are competent to carry out the international search, indicate the Authority chosen; the two-letter code may be used):</i>		Request to use results of earlier search; reference to that search (if an earlier search has been carried out by or requested from the International Searching Authority): Date (day/month/year) Number Country (or regional Office)		
ISA /				
Box No. VIII CHECK LIST; LANGUAGE OF FILING				
This international application contains the following number of sheets: request : 4 description (excluding sequence listing part) : 28 claims : 3 abstract : 1 drawings : 2 sequence listing part of description : Total number of sheets : 38		This international application is accompanied by the item(s) marked below: 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fee calculation sheet 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> separate signed power of attorney 3. <input type="checkbox"/> copy of general power of attorney; reference number, if any: 4. <input type="checkbox"/> statement explaining lack of signature 5. <input type="checkbox"/> priority document(s) identified in Box No. VI as item(s): 6. <input type="checkbox"/> translation of international application into (language): 7. <input type="checkbox"/> separate indications concerning deposited microorganism or other biological material 8. <input type="checkbox"/> nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing in computer readable form 9. <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify):		
Figure of the drawings which should accompany the abstract: 2		Language of filing of the international application: ENGLISH		
Box No. IX SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR AGENT				
<i>Next to each signature, indicate the name of the person signing and the capacity in which the person signs (if such capacity is not obvious from reading the request).</i>				
..... CULLEN & CO. ALISON McMILLAN				

For receiving Office use only	
1. Date of actual receipt of the purported international application:	2. Drawings:
3. Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application:	<input type="checkbox"/> received:
4. Date of timely receipt of the required corrections under PCT Article 11(2):	<input type="checkbox"/> not received:
5. International Searching Authority (if two or more are competent): ISA /	6. <input type="checkbox"/> Transmittal of search copy delayed until search fee is paid.

For International Bureau use only
Date of receipt of the record copy by the International Bureau:

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 981659AMKT	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/AU 99/00795	International filing date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 20 September 1999	(Earliest) Priority Date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 21 September 1998
Applicant 1. M.I.M. HOLDINGS LIMITED et al		

This international search report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This international search report consists of a total of **4** sheets.

☐ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).
- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:
 - ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
 - ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
 - ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
 - ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
 - ☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
 - ☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished
- ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).
3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (See Box II).
4. With regard to the **title**,
 - ☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
 - ☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:
5. With regard to the **abstract**,
 - ☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant
 - ☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.
6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No. **2**
 - ☒ as suggested by the applicant.
 - ☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure
 - ☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention

☐ None of the figures

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU 99/00795

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int Cl⁶: C22B 3/00, 3/13, 11/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC⁶ AS ABOVE AND C22B 1/11

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NIL

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Derwent on-line WPAT IPC as above with Keywords Lime, Limestone, CaCO₃, CaO, calcium(s) carbonate

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No 93-345542/44, Class M25, CN, A, 1067271 (XI'AN COLLEGE METALLURGICAL BUILDING), 23 December 1992. Whole Document	1 - 24
X	Derwent abstract Accession No 93-345541/44 Class M25, CN, A, 1067270 (XI'AN COLLEGE METALLURGICAL BUILDING), 23 December 1992. Whole Document	1 - 24
A	EP, A 177292 (Sherrit Gordon Mines), 9 April 1986 Whole Document	1 - 24

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C

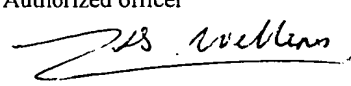
☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:		"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" Document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance		"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date		"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)		"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
19 October 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report
- 1 NOV 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU
AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE
PO BOX 200
WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA
E-mail address: pct@ipaustalia.gov.au
Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929

Authorized officer

MR KIM WELLENS
Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2162

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU 99/00795**C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	AU, A 73192/87 (CSS Management Corp.) 24 November 1988 Whole document	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 99/00795

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
EP	177292	AU	47893/85	CA	1229487	GR	852306
		US	4632701	ZA	8507338		
AU	73192/87	AU	73192/91	EP	514471	NO	922829

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

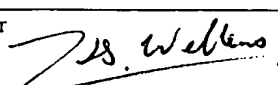
PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 981659AMKT	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416).
International application No. PCT/AU99/00795	International filing date (day/month/year) 20 September 1999	Priority Date (day/month/year) 21 September 1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC Int. Cl. ⁷ C22B 3/00, 3/12, 11/00		
Applicant M.I.M. HOLDINGS LIMITED et al		

1.	This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.																								
2.	<p>This REPORT consists of a total of 3 sheets, including this cover sheet.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).</p> <p>These annexes consist of a total of sheet(s).</p>																								
3.	<p>This report contains indications relating to the following items:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Basis of the report</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Priority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Lack of unity of invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VI</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain documents cited</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VII</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain defects in the international application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIII</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Certain observations on the international application</td> </tr> </table>	I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basis of the report	II	<input type="checkbox"/>	Priority	III	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability	IV	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of unity of invention	V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement	VI	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain documents cited	VII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain defects in the international application	VIII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain observations on the international application
I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basis of the report																							
II	<input type="checkbox"/>	Priority																							
III	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability																							
IV	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of unity of invention																							
V	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement																							
VI	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain documents cited																							
VII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain defects in the international application																							
VIII	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain observations on the international application																							

Date of submission of the demand 20 September 1999	Date of completion of the report 6 July 2000
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929	Authorized Officer  MR KIM WELLENS Telephone No. (02) 6283 2162

I. Basis of the report**1. With regard to the elements of the international application:***

- ☒ the international application as originally filed.
- ☐ the description, pages , as originally filed,
 pages , filed with the demand,
 pages , received on with the letter of
- ☐ the claims, pages , as originally filed,
 pages , as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19,
 pages , filed with the demand,
 pages , received on with the letter of
- ☐ the drawings, pages , as originally filed,
 pages , filed with the demand,
 pages , received on with the letter of
- ☐ the sequence listing part of the description:
 pages , as originally filed
 pages , filed with the demand
 pages , received on with the letter of

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, was on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

4. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages
- ☐ the claims, Nos.
- ☐ the drawings, sheets/fig.

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**

* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).

** Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims 1- 24	YES
	Claims	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims 1- 24	YES
	Claims	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims 1- 24	YES
	Claims	NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

D1- Derwent Abstract Accession No. 93- 345542/44, Class M25, CN, A, 1067271 (Xi' an College Metallurgical Building), 23 December 1992

D2- Derwent Abstract Accession No. 93-34541/44 Class M25, CN, A, 1067271 (Xi' an College Metallurgical Building), 23 December 1992

D3- EP, A, 177292 (Sherrit Gordon Mines), 9 April 1986

D4- AU, A, 73192/87 (CSS Management Corp.), 24 November 1988

Novelty (N) and Inventive Step (IS)

None of the documents either individually or in obvious combination disclose the milling of refractory gold ores to a particle size of P_{80} of less than 25 microns and then leaching the ore with a solution comprising lime and/or limestone.

Previous attempts to extract gold from refractory ores using lime have shown poor recovery and no significant improvement over the conventional extraction with cyanide. The current specification discloses that milling to the given particle size drastically improves recovery. Fine grinding of the ore would not necessarily increase the rate of oxidation of the gold due to iron oxide and/or gypsum passivating layers forming in basic conditions, nor would it necessarily predict the increase in yield. Consequently claims 1- 24 are novel and involve an inventive step.



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C22B 3/00, 3/12, 11/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/17407
		(43) International Publication Date: 30 March 2000 (30.03.00)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU99/00795

(22) International Filing Date: 20 September 1999 (20.09.99)

(30) Priority Data:

PP 6025 21 September 1998 (21.09.98) AU
PP 6313 6 October 1998 (06.10.98) AU

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): M.I.M. HOLDINGS LIMITED [AU/AU]; 410 Ann Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000 (AU).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): HOURN, Michael, Matthew [AU/AU]; 14 Kinrade Place, Carindale, QLD 4152 (AU). VENTURA, Rodrigo, Ulep [AU/AU]; 30 Beldale Street, Sunnybank Hills, QLD 4109 (AU). WILLIS, John, Anthony [AU/AU]; 56 Chancellor Street, Sherwood, QLD 4075 (AU). WINBORNE, David [AU/AU]; 65 Elbury Street, Mitchelton, QLD 4053 (AU).

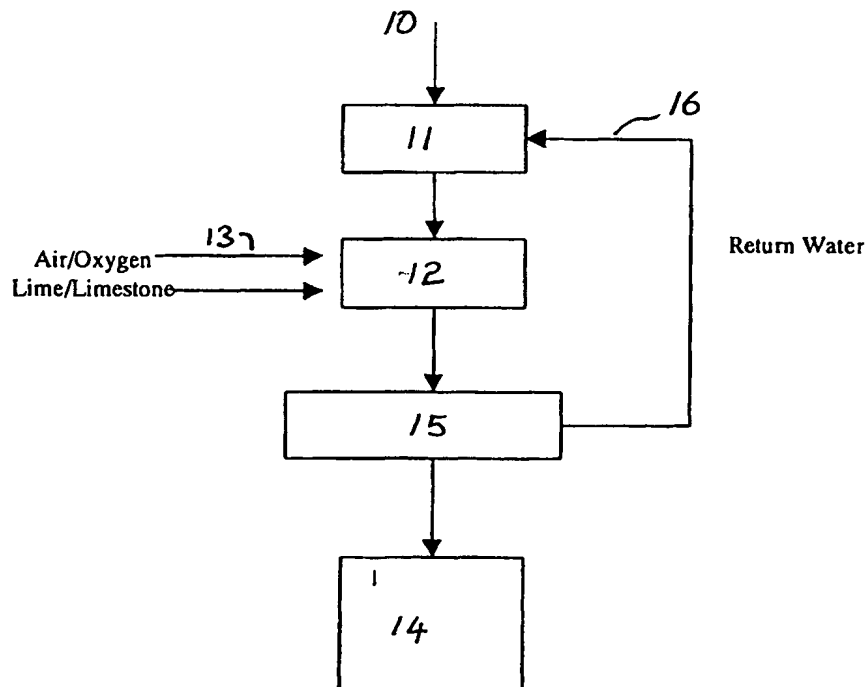
(74) Agent: CULLEN & CO.; 240 Queen Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000 (AU).

(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published

With international search report.

(54) Title: METHOD FOR TREATING PRECIOUS METAL BEARING MINERALS



(57) Abstract

A method of processing a mineral composition comprising a refractory material the method comprising milling the composition to a particle size of P₈₀ of less than 25 microns and leaching said composition with a solution comprising lime and/or limestone in the presence of an oxygen containing gas.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

METHOD FOR TREATING PRECIOUS METAL BEARING MINERALS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a process for leaching refractory sulphide and/or carbonaceous ores or concentrates and in particular is directed towards a method of recovering precious metals contained in the ores or concentrates.

BACKGROUND ART

10 Gold is generally extracted from gold containing ores by treatment with a cyanide solution which solubilizes the gold. However, in some ores, the gold is present as microparticles encapsulated within the
15 ore. The gold in such ores cannot be extracted by traditional cyanidation techniques. These types of ores are known as refractory ores and are typically sulphide and/or carbonaceous ores. These ores may also contain, along with sulphides, other compounds of other Group VIA
20 elements such as Selenium and Tellurium.

 In order to extract gold from refractory sulfide ores, the ores must first be treated to liberate the gold so as to be accessible to cyanide leaching. A refractory ore is typically treated by oxidizing the ore
25 which results in the chemical destruction of the refractory component of the ore, liberating precious metals for subsequent recovery. Known methods of oxidising refractory ores include roasting, bacterially assisted leaching and leaching the ore at elevated
30 temperatures and pressure under acidic conditions.

 An example of such a process for treating sulphide ores is known as the Sherritt process which includes the steps of feed preparation, pressure oxidation in the presence of acid and oxygen,
35 solid/liquid separation, liquid neutralization and gold recovery from the oxidised solids by cyanidation. The operating conditions required in this process are at temperatures of between about 150°C to 210°C, a total

pressure of 2,100 kPa, a pulp density of 20% to 30% solids by mass, acid concentration of 20 - 100 g/L and a retention time of two to three hours. The oxidation must be carried out in an autoclave and requires a source of oxygen.

The capital costs associated with providing the autoclaves and meeting a high oxygen demand are high and may be prohibitive for construction at remote sites, for medium to small scale operations and for low grade ore.

It is possible to leach under less aggressive conditions but in this case, the leaching rates and recovery are too low to be economically viable.

Attempts have been made to reduce the aggressive conditions and to lower the pressures and temperatures required whilst maintaining the economic viability of refractory ore treatment processes. For example, Australian patent application no. 27182/92 describes subjecting an ore concentrate to fine grinding prior to leaching. Fine grinding to an 80% passing size of 15 micron or less enabled the leaching to be carried out under less aggressive conditions at temperatures of 95-110°C and pressures of about 1000 kPa.

Thus, whilst some progress has been made in reducing the operating parameters when using oxygen as the oxidant, the leach must still be carried out under pressure.

US5536480 also describes subjecting an ore to fine grinding prior to acid pressure leaching. In this case, the refractory sulfide ore contains carbonaceous material and the ore is ground to a particle size of 40 microns or less. It was found that in order to obtain an acceptable gold recovery it was necessary to oxidize the material at a minimum temperature of 200°C and to obtain a minimum sulfur oxidation of 96%.

It is also known to oxidatively leach mineral species with ferric ions under acidic conditions. Ferric ion is typically a more effective oxidizing agent than oxygen which means that oxidation with ferric ions can be

carried out under less aggressive conditions. Oxidative leaching at atmospheric pressure using ferric ions is known. A disadvantage of leaching with ferric ions is that the ferric ions are reduced to ferrous ions during the leaching reaction. As leaching solutions are recycled, therefore, ferric ions must be regenerated by oxidizing the reduced ferrous ions.

A further disadvantage with the aforementioned leaching processes for precious metal recovery is that they operate under acidic conditions. One difficulty with leaching under acidic conditions is that ores which contain an organic carbon fraction, known as carbonaceous ores cannot readily be processed to obtain acceptable levels of precious metal recovery. Precious metals such as gold are typically recovered from a leach solution by a cyanide leach stage. The reduction in recovery is due to absorption of the precious metals by the organics, during the cyanide stage. The absorbed metals cannot be recovered by cyanidation without a further pre-treatment stage designed to destroy the carbonaceous matter.

In order to address the problem of organic carbon, carbonaceous refractory ores are commonly treated by roasting to convert carbonaceous matter in the ores to gaseous carbon dioxide, or by treatment with a strong chemical oxidant, such as chlorine, to oxidize the carbonaceous matter. Both methods are expensive and are not economically viable for treatment of low grade materials.

Still further, as leaching steps such as cyanidation require alkaline conditions, the acid must be removed prior to cyanidation.

The problem of removing acid prior to cyanidation may be overcome by leaching under alkaline conditions. Leaching of nickel and cobalt under alkaline conditions using ammonia/ammonium salts is well known. However, a major disadvantage of alkaline leaching is that when iron containing ores such as pyrite are oxidised, the iron which is leached precipitates as a

passive iron oxide layer on the mineral particle. This layer inhibits further oxidation with the result being that the extent of leaching under alkaline conditions is less than under acidic conditions. This translates to a lower recovery of precious metals.

Still further, alkaline leaching of refractory materials requires elevated pressure and temperatures and an oxidant for the leaching to occur. However, even under aggressive alkaline conditions, recovery of precious metals is often less than that for acid leaching. Further, base metals such as copper and zinc are insoluble at high pH. Thus, alkaline leaching is unsuitable for leaching ores or concentrates where recovery of base metals from base metal sulphides such as chalcocite, sphalerite or chalcopyrite is required. For these reasons, commercial and academic interest has been directed towards acid leaching.

Most of the literature relating to alkaline leaching is directed towards the use of water soluble alkalis such as sodium or potassium hydroxide and ammonia. A disadvantage with these reagents is that iron is precipitated primarily as jarosite. Jarosite inhibits gold recovery and is also an environmentally unacceptable residue. Also, hydroxide reagents and in particular sodium hydroxide are prohibitively expensive.

The use of cheaper alkalis such as lime has been proposed. However, to date, leaching of iron sulphide materials with lime has been unsuccessful in that leaching is incomplete and subsequent precious metal recovery is low. For example, an earlier study of alkaline oxidation of pyrite for gold recovery using lime achieved only 30 to 40% gold recovery which offered little improvement over direct cyanidation of the pyrite. This is believed to be due to passivation of the mineral by precipitation of a gypsum/iron oxide layer.

Limestone is another alkali which is relatively cheap. Limestone is typically used in the neutralization of acidic leachates. However, limestone is considered to

be insufficiently reactive and/or soluble in alkaline systems to be able to be used for alkaline leaching.

From an economic point of view, it would be desirable to be able to leach refractory materials for precious metal recovery under mild alkaline conditions and using reagents other than the expensive hydroxides.

As mentioned above, it is known that the oxidation rate under acidic conditions can be increased by fine grinding to increase the surface area of the mineral particles. Such an increase may be predicted given that there is a larger surface area exposed to the oxidizing agents. However in the alkaline system, this effect is substantially reduced in view of the formation of the passive iron oxide layer on the particles. The rate determining factors in the alkaline systems are believed to relate to the formation of the passivating iron oxide layer and diffusion of oxygen through the layer. Thus, workers in the field have concentrated on increasing the extent of alkaline leaching by using strong, soluble alkalis, by modifying the leaching conditions so as to minimise formation of the passive layer and/or influence the diffusion rate through the layer.

One study suggests leaching at higher temperatures or at relatively concentrated solutions of reagents. The reason for this is to rapidly produce a passive layer which is unstable and subject to cracking.

It is believed that at lower temperatures, the layers grow more slowly and are more stable. Another suggestion has been to use additives which may react to dissolve the layer or to make the layer more permeable.

However, to date no method has been proposed which is able to economically leach iron containing refractory ores and concentrates under alkaline conditions and which also enables good recovery of precious metals from the ore or concentrates.

The present invention is based on the surprising and unexpected discovery that leaching

refractory sulfide and/or carbonaceous materials under alkaline conditions can be successfully achieved by careful selection of the particle size of the material to be leached. Even more surprising it has been discovered
5 that not only can the leaching efficiency be improved but that leaching can also be successfully conducted under relatively mild conditions. Still further, it has also been discovered that the activity of any carbonaceous matter in the feed material can also be substantially
10 reduced as part of the oxidation process, to a point where it will not compete with the activated carbon added to commercial gold/silver recovery processes, where cyanide is used to leach the precious metals.

According to a first broad form of the
15 invention there is provided a method of processing a mineral composition comprising a refractory material the method comprising milling the composition to a particle size of P_{80} of less than 25 microns and leaching said composition with a solution comprising lime and/or
20 limestone in the presence of an oxygen containing gas.

In the present specification and claims the term "refractory material" includes refractory sulfides such as pyrite in which precious metals are encapsulated, ores which contain carbonaceous material and telluride or
25 selenide materials. In the present specification and claims, the use of the term "ore" Includes not only ore per se but also includes concentrates, slimes, tailings, spoil and waste materials which may have a recoverable amount of precious metal values. Carbonaceous material
30 refers to materials having an organic carbon fraction which may include graphite, bituminous or partly bituminous material.

The method of the present invention is particularly applicable to a composition including an
35 iron containing refractory sulphide, selenide or telluride material or a mixture of such materials, with or without carbonaceous material present. Examples of such materials include pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite

and arsenic bearing pyrite, troilite and pyrrhotite.

According to a further broad form of the invention there is provided a method of processing a mineral composition comprising an iron containing refractory material the method comprising milling the composition to a particle size of P_{80} of less than 25 microns and leaching said composition with a solution comprising lime and/or limestone in the presence of an oxygen containing gas.

Other non-iron or minor iron containing materials may also be present in the composition, examples of which include stibnite, tetrahedrite, argentopyrite, calaverite, altaite, gold bearing selenides, tennantite and pentlandite. The method of the present invention is also applicable to a composition including carbonaceous matter, where the carbonaceous matter would otherwise interfere with the precious metals recovery process. Suitably the composition would not include economic amounts of base metal sulphides containing copper or zinc. Generally a composition which includes appreciable amounts of these base metals would not be treated directly by the method of the present invention. The reason for this is purely economical as copper and zinc precipitate under alkaline conditions and thus cannot be recovered easily. Under acidic leaching conditions, copper and zinc are solubilized and can be recovered by conventional SX/EW techniques. Use of flotation or other separation technologies to produce a base metal concentrate and a separate refractory iron sulphide concentrate would be obvious to one skilled in the art as a way of treating these materials.

The method of the present invention is in particular directed towards the treatment of refractory materials containing precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum. Suitably, the refractory materials are in the form of flotation concentrates although the method is suitable for ores if the economics are favourable.

In the method of the present invention, the

composition is finely ground to a particle size of 80 % by mass passing less than 25 μ m. A typical particle size range is between 80 % passing 2-25 μ m and preferably between about 80 % passing 5-15 μ m.

5 A preferred apparatus for producing the finely ground material is a stirred ball mill. However, it will be appreciated that several other suitable types of comminution apparatus may also be used.

10 The leaching is carried out using lime and/or limestone as the alkali reagent. Lime, limestone or a mixture thereof may be used. Preferably a mixture in the range of 40-95% limestone is used. The lime and/or limestone is added in an amount such that the pH of the system is between about 6-12 and preferably about 6-9.

15 Typically about 100 to about 1200kg, of lime and/or limestone is added per tonne of solids. The amount of lime and/or limestone which will need to added to maintain a desired pH will generally vary according to the amount (if any) of sulphuric acid produced by
20 sulphide oxidation. Generally about 800kg of lime and/or limestone would be added.

 The present inventors have also surprisingly discovered that not only can the overall amount of leaching be increased but that such an increase can also
25 be obtained by leaching under milder conditions than has hitherto been possible. Suitably the method of the present invention can be carried out at ambient pressure. This avoids the use of expensive pressure reactors and autoclave equipment. The preferred operating temperature
30 is between about 50°C up to the boiling point of the mixture. Typically the maximum temperature is about 95°C.

 The leaching reaction can thus be carried out in open tank reactors. Excess heat is removed by
35 evaporation of the solution. This avoids the need for costly heat exchangers. Heat can be easily introduced by known methods such as the injection of steam.

 The leaching reaction is carried out in the

presence of an oxygen containing gas. When the reaction is carried out in an open tank reactor the gas is typically introduced by sparging. The gas may be oxygen, air or oxygen enriched air. The gas flow is dependent upon the amount of oxygen required to sustain the leaching reaction and is typically about 0.01 - 0.5 vvm (vessel volumes per minute). The oxygen consumption of the process is typically between about 200 - 1000kg of oxygen per tonne of solids.

After the composition has been leached, the mixture can be further treated by known methods to recover precious metals, principally by cyanide leaching.

Cyanidation occurs under alkaline conditions. As the leach solution is already alkaline, the solution may be subjected directly to cyanide leaching. If desired the slurry may be thickened prior to cyanide leaching. A further advantage of the current invention is that the type of compounds that form in the alkaline leaching system are not reactive toward cyanide, and will not consume high levels of cyanide in the gold recovery stage. Compounds formed under acidic leach conditions often consume significant amounts of cyanide in the gold recovery stage, increasing the process costs.

According to a further broad form of the invention there is provided a method of recovering precious metals from a mineral composition comprising a refractory material, the method comprising;

grinding the material to a particle size of 80 % passing 25 μ m or less;

leaching the ground material in the presence of lime and/or limestone and an oxygen containing gas; and

subjecting the leached material to a further leaching step to recover any precious metals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a flow diagram of a preferred method of the present invention and

Figure 2 is a flow diagram of a further preferred method of the present invention.

BEST MODE

Referring now to Figure 1, the ore or concentrate 10 is slurried to about 50% solids and fed into a stirred ball mill 11 and milled to a particle size of 80% passing 25 μ m or less. The milled material is then fed into a non-pressurized reactor 12. Oxygen or air 14 is introduced into the reactor 12 and leaching is carried out at atmospheric pressure at a temperature of between about 50 to about 95°C. Lime and/or limestone 13 are added to the reactor 12 to control the pH to between about 6 and about 12. The leached material is then subjected to metals recovery 14.

Figure 2 illustrates a further flow diagram. This diagram is similar to that of Figure 1 and the same reference numerals have been used to identify the same steps or reagents. The process illustrated in this diagram further includes a thickener 15 which thickens the slurry following the leaching stage in reactor 12 prior to metals recovery 14. The excess solution 16 is returned to the mill 11 for reuse.

The present invention will now be described in relation to the following examples.

Example No. 1. Leach of a pyrite containing ore, with a 50:50 blend of limestone and lime, oxygen used as the oxidant.

Alkali Leach

The ore sample was slurried in tap water at 50% solids and milled in a laboratory rod mill for a period of 20 minutes to achieve a slurry ground to 80% passing 106 microns. The slurry was then thickened to 60% solids, and milled in a Netzsch horizontally stirred laboratory scale bead mill. The media used was 0.8 - 1.1mm steel balls. Slurry was passed through the mill sequentially to achieve the required grind size of 80% passing 14 microns. The final particle size distribution was determined by lasersizer.

The leaching test was carried out in a cylindrical stainless steel reactor fitted with four baffles located equidistant around the edges of the vessel. A 1,000 gram sample of the ground solids were added to the leach vessel along with 20 litres of tap water. The slurry was agitated by a 6 bladed Rushton style impeller. Oxygen was introduced to the reactor by an air spear, which terminated below the impeller. The oxygen flow was controlled by a rotameter at 2,000 cubic centimetres per minute (0.1 vvm).

The pH in the vessel was maintained by an automated pH analyser and controller, to a set point of 10. A combination glass pH probe was immersed in the slurry through a port in the lid of the reaction vessel. A limestone/lime slurry was continuously circulated from a stirred beaker through a ring main using a peristaltic pump. The limestone/lime slurry consisted of 50% lime and 50% limestone, at a slurry density of 35% w/w solids. A solenoid valve was attached to the ring main, with an outlet line directed to the reaction vessel. The controller actuated the solenoid when the pH in the vessel drifted below the set point.

The vessel was heated by steam injection into a jacket surrounding the vessel. The steam injection was regulated by a solenoid valve, which was controlled by an automatic temperature controller. The vessel temperature was controlled to 85°C. The outside of the vessel was wrapped in insulated foam to prevent heat loss.

On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed. A sample of the filter cake was analysed for residual sulphide by acid evolution. A further sample of the cake was sent for XRD analysis to confirm the sulphide analysis. The dry weight of the filter cake was 1150 grams. The results of the sulphide oxidation step are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1

Degree of sulphide Oxidation Achieved for Whole Ore Leach

Sample	Weight - grams	% sulphide sulphur	% Pyrite by sulphide evolution	% Pyrite by XRD	% sulphide oxidation
Feed	1000	8.2	15.2	15.8	90.1
Leach Residue	1150	0.7	1.30	1.6	

Example No. 2. Comparative leaching of a pyrite
5 containing concentrate, with a 80:20 blend of limestone
and lime and acid, oxygen used as the oxidant.

Alkali Leach

10 The concentrate sample was milled according to
the procedure outlined in example 1, to achieve the
required grind size of 80% passing 9.6 microns.

The leaching test was carried out in a 10 litre
cylindrical stainless steel reactor fitted with four
baffles located equidistant around the edges of the
15 vessel. A 2000 gram sample of the ground solids was
added to the leach vessel along with 10 L of tap water.

The slurry was agitated by a 6 bladed Rushton
style impeller. Oxygen was introduced to the reactor by
an air spear, which terminated below the impeller. The
20 oxygen flow was controlled by a rotameter at 800 cubic
centimetres per minute (0.08 vvm).

A single addition of 2100 grams of limestone
and 380 grams of hydrated lime was made to the vessel at
the start of the test.

25 The vessel was placed on a thermocouple
controlled hotplate, with the thermocouple immersed in
the slurry through a stainless steel sheath. The vessel
was maintained at the required temperature by the
thermocouple controller. The temperature was controlled
30 to 82°C.

On completion of the test, the slurry was
filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed. A sample

of the filter cake was analysed for residual sulphide. The dry weight of the filter cake was 4230 grams.

Acid Leach

5 The concentrate sample was milled according to the procedure outlined in Example 1, to produce a final product at 80 % passing 9.6 microns. The leaching test was carried out in a 10 litre cylindrical stainless steel reactor fitted with four baffles located equidistant
10 around the edges of the vessel. A 1400 gram sample of the ground solids was added to the leach vessel along with 10 L of tap water. The slurry was agitated by a 6 bladed Rushton style impeller. Oxygen was introduced to the reactor by an air spear, which terminated below the
15 impeller. The oxygen flow was controlled by a rotameter at 800 cubic centimetres per minute (0.08 vvm).

A single addition of 100 grams of sulphuric acid and 250 grams of ferric sulphate hexahydrate was made to the vessel at the start of the test. The
20 vessel temperature was controlled to 82°C. On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed. A sample of the filter cake was analysed for residual sulphide. The dry weight of the filter cake was 1812 grams.

25 The results of the sulphide oxidation steps are listed below in Table 2.

Table 2
Degree of Sulphide Oxidation Achieved for Pyrite
Concentrate

Sample	Weight - grams	% sulphide sulphur	% sulphide oxidation
Alkaline Leach			
Feed	2000	42	88.5
Leach	4230	2.3	
Residue			
Acid Leach			
Feed	1400	42	74.7
Leach	1812	8.2	
Residue			

Cyanide Leach

A sample of each leach residue and the un-oxidised feed material were slurried in tap water at a slurry density of 40% w/w solids in a baffled glass reactor. The volume of the reactor was 3 litres. The slurry was agitated by a 6 bladed Rushton downdraft style impeller. Air was introduced to the reactor by the action of the downdraft impeller.

The pH of the slurry was adjusted and maintained at pH 10 using lime, and sodium cyanide was added to the slurry to maintain a free cyanide level of 500ppm. The test was carried out for a period of 24 hours. On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake washed with deionised water.

The filtrate and washings were combined for analysis. The solid filter cake was dried in an oven and analysed to determine the precious metals recovery. The results of the cyanide leach are listed in Table 3.

Table 3.
Cyanide Leach Results for Oxidised Pyrite Concentrate

Sample	% pyrite oxidised	Gold Extraction %	Sodium Cyanide consumed - kg/tonne
Feed prior to oxidation	NA	26.6	4.5
Acid Oxidized Residue	74.7	72	11.7
Alkaline Oxidised Residue	88.5	94	3.6

5 The precious metals extractions were determined
by head and tails fire assay.

Example No. 3. Leach of a pyrite containing concentrate,
with a 80:20 blend of limestone and lime, air used as the
10 oxidant.

Alkali Leach

The concentrate sample was milled according to
the procedure outlined in example 1, to achieve the
required grind size of 80% passing 12 microns. The final
15 particle size distribution was determined by lasersizer.

The leaching test was carried out in a
cylindrical stainless steel reactor fitted with four
baffles located equidistant around the edges of the
vessel. A 200 gram sample of the ground solids were
20 added to the leach vessel along with 2,000mL of tap
water. The live volume of the reactor was 2.5 litres.

The vessel was fitted with a stainless steel lid to prevent evaporative loss from the reactor. The slurry was agitated by a 6 bladed Rushton style impeller. Air was introduced to the reactor by an air spear, which
5 terminated below the impeller. The air flow was controlled by a rotameter at 200 cubic centimetres per minute (0.1 vvm).

The pH in the vessel was maintained using the same system described in Example 1, with the exception
10 that the limestone/lime slurry consisted of 20% lime and 80% limestone, at a slurry density of 35% w/w solids.

The vessel was placed on a thermocouple controlled hotplate, with the thermocouple immersed in the slurry through a stainless steel sheath. The vessel
15 was maintained at 85°C by the thermocouple controller.

On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed. A sample of the filter cake was analysed for residual sulphide by acid evolution. The dry weight of the filter cake was 469
20 grams. The results of the sulphide oxidation step are listed below in Table 4.

Table 4

Degree of Sulphide Oxidation Achieved for Pyrite
25 Concentrate when oxidised with Air as the Oxidant

Sample	Weight - grams	% sulphide sulphur	% Pyrite by acid evolution	% sulphide oxidation
Feed	200	33.2	61.73	90.1
Leach	469	1.4	2.6	
Residue				

Example No. 4. Leach of an arsenopyrite containing concentrate, with a 50:50 blend of limestone and lime, oxygen used as the oxidant.

5 Alkali Leach

An arsenopyrite concentrate, grading 10.73 % arsenic and 32 % sulphur was tested for gold recovery. The concentrate sample was milled according to the procedure outlined in example 1, to achieve the required
10 grind size of 80% passing 14 microns. The final particle size distribution was determined by lasersizer.

The leaching test was carried out according to the procedure outlined in Example 1. A 1500 gram sample of the ground solids were added to the leach vessel. The
15 pH in the vessel was maintained according to the method outlined in Example 1.

On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed. A sample of the filter cake was analysed for residual sulphide by
20 acid evolution. A further sample of the cake was sent for XRD analysis to confirm the sulphide analysis. The dry weight of the filter cake was 2965 grams. The results of the sulphide oxidation step are listed below in Table 5.

25

Table 5

Degree of Sulphide Oxidation Achieved for Arsenopyrite Concentrate

Sample	Weight grams	% sulphide sulphur	% Arsenopyrite by XRD	% Pyrite by XRD	% sulphide oxidation
Feed	1500	20.1	30.6	29.5	93.1
Leach Residue	2965	0.7	<1	1.4	

The presence of arsenic as ferric arsenate in the leach
30 residue was confirmed by XRD

Cyanide Leach

The cyanide leach procedure was the same as outlined for Example 2. The results of the cyanide leach are listed in Table 6.

5

Table 6.
Cyanide Leach Results for Oxidised Pyrite and
Arsenopyrite Concentrate

Sample	% pyrite oxidised	% arsenopyrite oxidised	Gold Extraction %
Feed	NA	NA	35.8
Oxidised Residue	90.6	>95	88.05

10

The precious metals extractions were determined by head and tails fire assay.

Example No. 5. The Effects of Varying Alkali Mixtures on
the Extent of Sulphide Oxidation

15

Alkali Leach

Approximately 5 kg of pyrite concentrate was milled according to the procedure outlined in example 1, to achieve the required grind size of 80% passing 8.6 microns. The final particle size distribution was determined by lasersizer. On completion of the grind, the ground slurry was split into 500 gram subsamples for the leaching test, and each subsample filtered separately.

25

All subsamples were stored frozen to prevent oxidation of the pyrite.

A 200 gram sample was split out of each subsample for the leaching testwork. The leaching test was carried out according to the procedure outlined in Example 3. A 200 gram sample of the ground solids was used for the test. The pH in the vessel was maintained using the same system described in Example 1.

30

The limestone/lime slurry composition was varied for the three leach tests according to the following ratios: 100% lime, 50% lime 50% limestone, 10% lime 90% limestone. The vessel temperature was controlled to 85°C. On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed. A sample of the cake was sent for XRD analysis to determine the extent of pyrite leaching. The dry weight of the filter cake was recorded.

The results are listed in Table 7, below

Table 7.

**The Effects Of Varying Lime/Limestone Blends On The
Extent Of Pyrite Oxidation From Pyrite Flotation
Concentrate**

Alkaline Leach Tests			
PH	10	10	10
Alkali mixture	100% lime	50% lime 50% limestone	10% lime 90% limestone
Grind Size - 80% passing	8.6	8.6	8.6
% solids	10.0	10.0	10.0
Feed data:			
Dry solids wt g	200	201.0	201.1
% pyrite in head	65.0	65.0	65.0
Residue data:			
% pyrite in residue	3.2	3.0	1.0
% pyrite oxidised from XRD	95.47	90.1	94.3

Example No. 6. The Effects of Varying Grind Size on the Extent of Sulphid Oxidation.

Alkali Leach

5 Approximately 4 kg of pyrite concentrate sample was milled according to the procedure outlined in example 1, to produce 6 individual samples at the required grind sizes of 80% passing:

10	Pass1	51.9 microns
	Pass2	32.04 microns
	Pass3	17.94 microns
	Pass4	13.64 microns
	Pass5	11.71 microns
15	Pass6	8.6 microns

On completion of the grind, the ground slurry was split into 500 gram subsamples for the leaching test, and each subsample filtered separately. All subsamples
20 were stored frozen to prevent oxidation of the pyrite.

A 200 gram sample was split out of each subsample for the leaching testwork. The leaching tests were carried out according to the procedure outlined in Example 3. The pH in the vessel was maintained using the
25 system described in Example 1. The vessel temperature was controlled to 80°C. On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed. A sample of the cake was sent for XRD analysis to determine the extent of pyrite leaching. The dry weight of the
30 filter cake was recorded.

The results are listed in Table 8, below

Table 8.

The Effects of Varying Grind Size on the Extent of Pyrite Oxidation from Pyrite Flotation Concentrate

5

Alkaline Leach Tests						
pH	10	10	10	10	10	10
Alkali mixture	100% lime	100% lime	100% lime	100% lime	100% lime	100% lime
Grind Size - 80% passing	51.9	32.04	17.94	13.64	11.71	8.6
% solids	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0
Feed data:						
Dry solids wt g	200.0	200	200	200	200	200
% pyrite in head	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
Residue data:						
% pyrite in residue	16.7	9.7	7	2.7	3.7	3.2
% pyrite oxidised from XRD	73.9	80.1	91.06	96.81	95.54	95.47
% additional gold recovery	0	4	8	12	14	14

Example No. 7. Leach of a pyrite containing concentrate, with a 50:50 blend of limestone and lime with oxygen used as the oxidant, at varying pH.

10

Alkali Leach

The concentrate sample was milled according to the procedure outlined in example 1, to achieve the required grind size of 80% passing 12 microns. All leaching tests were carried out according to the procedure outlined in Example 2.

15

The pH in the vessel was maintained by an automated pH analyser and controller. In all, three tests were carried out, each at a different pH. The pH control points used were

5

Test 1	pH 8
Test 2	pH 9
Test 3	pH 10

The limestone/lime slurry consisted of 50% lime and 50% limestone, at a slurry density of 35% w/w solids. The vessel temperature was controlled to 85°C.

10 On completion of the test, each slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed.

Table 9.

Degree of oxidation of Pyrite at Varying pH

15

Control pH	Not oxidised	Oxidised at pH 8	Oxidised at pH 9	Oxidised at pH 10
% sulphur oxidation	<10	90	94	94

Cyanide Leach

The cyanide leach procedure was the same as outlined for Example 2. The results of the cyanide leach
20 are listed in Table 10.

Table 10.

Gold Recoveries from Oxidised Pyrite concentrate at Varying pH

25

Control pH	Not oxidised	Oxidised at pH 8	Oxidised at pH 9	Oxidised at pH 10
Au recovery - %	26.6	92.2	96.1	97.2

The precious metals extractions were determined by head and tails fire assay.

Example No. 8. Leach of a pyrite concentrate containing high levels of carbonaceous matter.

5 Alkali Leach

A 1200 gram sample of concentrate containing approximately 18 % w/w pyrite and 21.8 % w/w organic carbon was produced by flotation of a carbonaceous ore sample with diesel. The concentrate sample was milled
10 according to the procedure outlined in Example 1, to achieve the required grind size of 80% passing 9 microns

The leach test was carried out according to the procedure outlined in Example 3, using a 120 gram sample of the ground concentrate. A single addition of 40
15 grams of hydrated lime and 160 grams of limestone was made to the leach at the start of the leach test, and the slurry allowed to react for 24 hours. The vessel temperature was controlled to 85°C. On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake
20 dried and weighed.

Gold Adsorption Tests

A 20 ppm gold in cyanide solution was made up in de-ionised water. The free cyanide level in the
25 solution was 500 ppm.

A 20 gram sample of the oxidised concentrate was added to 500 mL of the gold cyanide solution, and the solution agitated by magnetic stirrer. The solution was sampled regularly over a period of 75 minutes. A 20 gram
30 sample of the ground concentrate, which had not been subjected to oxidative leaching, was also added to 500 mL of gold cyanide solution, and the solution agitated by magnetic stirrer. The solution was also sampled regularly over a period of 70 minutes.

35 All solution samples were analysed for gold by DIBK extract/AAS. The results of the gold adsorption tests are listed below in Table 11

Table 11

Effect of Oxidative Alkaline Leaching on the Activity of Carbonaceous Material.

Time (min)	Gold in Solution (ppm)	
	Alkaline leach residue	Ground Concentrate
0	17.4	15.9
1	15.2	11.4
5	15.2	10.2
10	14.9	9.65
20	14.8	9.20
50	14.6	9.10
70	15.4	-
75	-	9.20

5

Example No. 9. Leach of Electrolytic Copper Refinery Slimes Containing Gold And Silver Selenides and Tellurides.

10

Alkali Leach

A 1500 gram sample of Electrolytic Copper Refinery Slimes, assaying 16.2% Cu, 8400g/t Au, 7.8% Ag, 0.24% Te, 2.45% Se, was milled according to the procedure outlined in Example 1, to 80% passing 9 microns.

15

Copper Refinery Slimes contain gold and silver in the form of telluride and selenides. Typical constituents of the slimes include phases with the composition $(\text{Cu,Ag})_2\text{Se}$ and $(\text{Cu,Ag})_2\text{Te}$. These phases do not leach in conventional cyanide leach circuits.

20

The leach test was carried out according to the procedure outlined in Example 2. A 570 gram sample of the ground slimes was added to the leach vessel along with 8 L of tap water. A single addition of 380 grams of hydrated lime and 1520 grams of limestone was made to the leach at the start of the leach test, and the slurry allowed to react for 24 hours. The vessel temperature was controlled to 85°C. On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed.

25

30

Cyanide leaching Tests

Two cyanide leaching tests were carried out. The cyanide leach procedure was the same as outlined for Example 2. The results of the cyanide leach are listed in Table 12.

Table 12.**Gold Recoveries from Copper Refinery Slimes**

	Alkaline Leached slimes	Non Alkaline Leached Slimes
Gold Extraction	92	46.5

Gold recovery from the alkaline leached slimes was significantly higher than for the fresh slimes, indicating that the gold bearing selenide and telluride phases present in the slimes were broken down in the alkaline leach.

Example No. 10. Leach of a Stibnite (Sb_2S_3) concentrate.**Alkali Leach**

A 250 gram sample of concentrate containing 40 % w/w Sb_2S_3 and 60 % w/w siliceous gangue was slurried in tap water at 60% solids, and milled in an ECC vertically stirred laboratory mill. Slurry was milled to achieve the required grind size of 80% passing 12 microns. The final particle size distribution was determined by lasersizer.

The leach test was carried out according to the procedure outlined in Example 3. A 200 gram sample of the ground concentrate was used in the test.

A single addition of 30 grams of hydrated lime and 120 grams of limestone was made to the leach at the start of the leach test, and the slurry allowed to react for 24 hours. The vessel temperature was controlled to 85°C. On completion of the test, the slurry was filtered and the filter cake dried and weighed. The results of the oxidation test are listed in Table 12, below.

Table 12
Oxidation of finely ground Stibnite (Sb₂S₃) with
lime/limestone under alkaline conditions.

Sample	Weight	% sulphide	% sulphide oxidation
Feed concentrate	200	9.43	87
Oxidised Residue	326.9	0.76	

5

It can be seen that by grinding to 25µm or less and leaching under alkaline conditions with lime and/or limestone that 90% or more of the refractory components of the feed can be oxidised. A high level of oxidation typically translates to high precious metal recovery. However, for some ores or concentrates a high level of gold recovery can be achieved with comparatively low levels of sulfide oxidation. When processing such ores or concentrates according to the invention, typically only, as much sulfur as required would be oxidized to obtain a desired level of gold recovery.

The high degree of oxidation of the minerals which can be achieved as a result of the present invention sets it apart from other processes where air and lime are added to sulphide slurries prior to cyanide leaching. In these other processes, the addition of air to a level of about 10-20 kg/tonne solids and lime, to a level of only 5 - 20 kg/tonne of solids, is designed to remove soluble ions from the solution phase of the slurry that may impact adversely on the cyanide leach stage. The current invention, on the other hand, substantially breaks down the solid phase of the slurry, liberating encapsulated gold for recovery through cyanide leaching, with much higher consumption of lime and or limestone.

The methods of the present invention offer a number of advantages over existing methods. First, iron containing refractory ores such as pyrite and

arsenopyrite can be oxidised to high levels under alkaline conditions using lime and/or limestone as the alkali source. Selenides and Tellurides present in these feeds are broken down in the process and the activity of any carbonaceous matter in the feed is substantially reduced. Lime and limestone offer significant economic advantages over the known agents such as caustic. For example, current costs for caustic are about AUD\$440 per tonne, ammonium based salts, about AUD\$450, lime AUD\$100-200 and limestone AUD\$15-41/tonne.

Further, the leach need not be pressurized, which translates to significant capital and operating costs. Still further, costs can be reduced as the leach can be carried out using air instead of oxygen. This means that oxygen need not be purchased or produced. Further economic benefits can be realized as the cyanide consumption of residues leached by the present method is less than that for residues leached under acidic conditions.

The leach residence times for the preferred methods of the present invention are typically about 12 - 30 hours. These residence times compare favorably to oxidative leaching under acidic conditions and are in fact superior to atmospheric ferric leaching.

Further, leaching under the condition of the present invention inactivates any carbonaceous material which allows precious metals to be recovered by cyanide lixivation.

During the leaching iron precipitates as goethite and hematite, rather than Jarosite as occurs under acidic conditions. Jarosite inhibits subsequent precious metal recovery by making the residue difficult to settle and filter. Further, Jarosite is not an environmentally acceptable residue.

Gypsum is also formed during the leach and precipitates. An advantage of gypsum is that it enhances the filterability of the residue. Gypsum is not formed when using conventional alkali reagents.

Another advantage over the use of the water soluble alkali reagents is that in the present invention arsenic present in the refractory material is precipitated as ferric arsenate. The level of arsenic in the leach liquor is typically below detectable limits. When using conventional soluble alkalis arsenic is present in the leach liquor.

The process of the present invention has enabled recovery of precious metals from sulfide and/or carbonaceous ores under (1) conditions of temperature and pressure which were previously believed to be insufficiently reactive for such ore materials, (2) the use of alkaline reagents which were also previously believed to be insufficiently reactive and/or soluble and (3) under pH conditions which were previously believed to lead to passivation and incomplete oxidation of the ore particle.

In the present specification and claims, the term "comprise" and variations such as "comprises" and "comprising" or the term "include" or variations thereof will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element or integer or a group of integers or elements, but not the exclusion of any other element or integer or group of elements or integers.

CLAIMS

1. A method of processing a mineral composition comprising a refractory material the method comprising milling the composition to a particle size of P_{80} of less
5 than 25 microns and leaching said composition with a solution comprising lime and/or limestone in the presence of an oxygen containing gas.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the refractory material is selected from the group comprising an iron
10 containing sulfide ore, a refinery slime, a carbonaceous ore, a selenide and a telluride.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the refractory material is selected from the group consisting of pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, troilite, pyrrhotite stibnite,
15 tetrahedrite, argentopyrite, calaverite, altaite, gold bearing selenides, tennantite and pentlandite.
4. The method of claim, whereon the refractory material is pyrite or arsenopyrite.
5. The method of claim 2, wherein the material is
20 leached at atmospheric pressure.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein the material is leached in an open tank reactor.
7. The method of claim 2, wherein the material is leached at a temperature of about 50°C up to about the
25 boiling point of the solution.
8. The method of claim 5, wherein the oxygen containing gas is oxygen and the oxygen is introduced into the leaching solution to a level of between about 200 to about 1000kg/tonne of solids in the leaching
30 solution.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein the oxygen is introduced into the leaching solution at a flow rate of between about 0.1 to about 0.5vvm.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the particle
35 size is between about 2 to about 25 microns.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein the particle size is between about 5 to about 15 microns.
12. The method of claim 1, wherein the solution has a pH

of the solution is between about 6 to about 12.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the solution has a pH of between about 6 to about 9.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the leach
5 solution comprises a mixture of lime and limestone and wt% of limestone in the mixture is between about 40 to about 95%.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the amount of lime and/or limestone added to the leach solution is
10 between about 100 to about 1200kg/tonne of solids in the solution.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the amount is about 800kg/tonne.

17. A method of recovering precious metals from a
15 mineral composition comprising a refractory material, the method comprising;

grinding the material to a particle size of 80% passing 25 μ m or less;

leaching the ground material in the presence of
20 lime and/or limestone and an oxygen containing gas; and
subjecting the leached material to a further leaching step to recover any precious metals.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the refractory material is a refractory sulfide material bearing gold,
25 silver or platinum.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the refractory material includes a carbonaceous fraction.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein lime and/or limestone is added to a level of between about 100 to
30 about 1200kg/tonne of solids ion the leaching solution and oxygen is introduced to a level of between about 200 to about 1000kg/tonne of solids in the leaching solution.

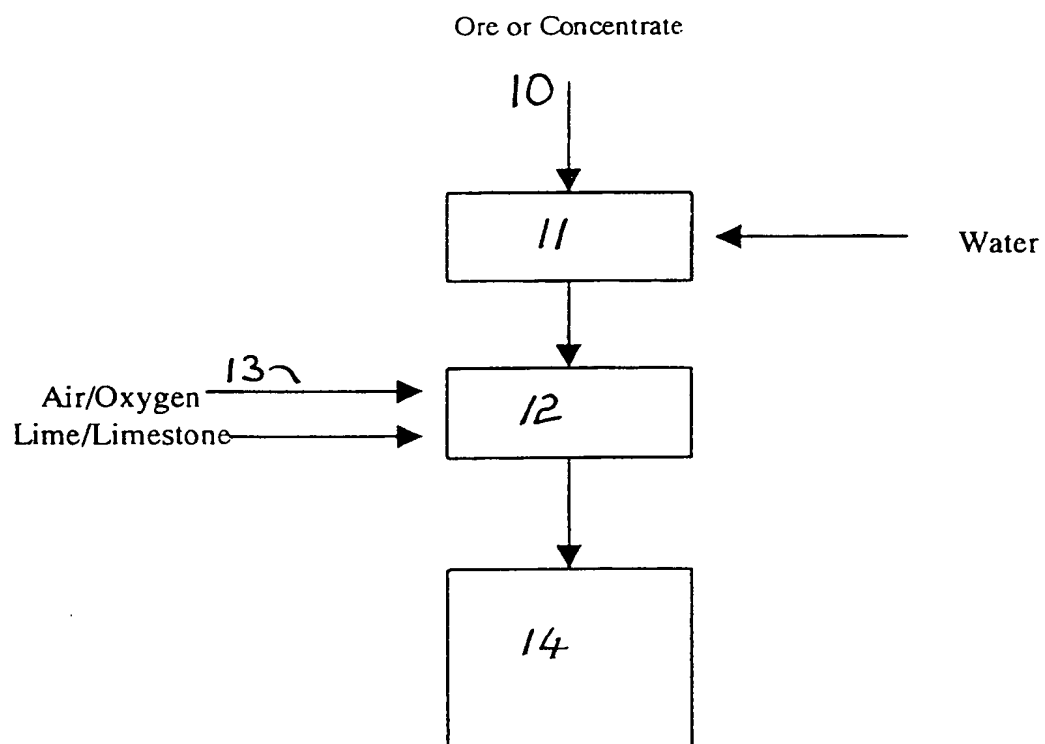
21. The method of claim 17, wherein the further leaching step uses cyanide as a lixiviant.

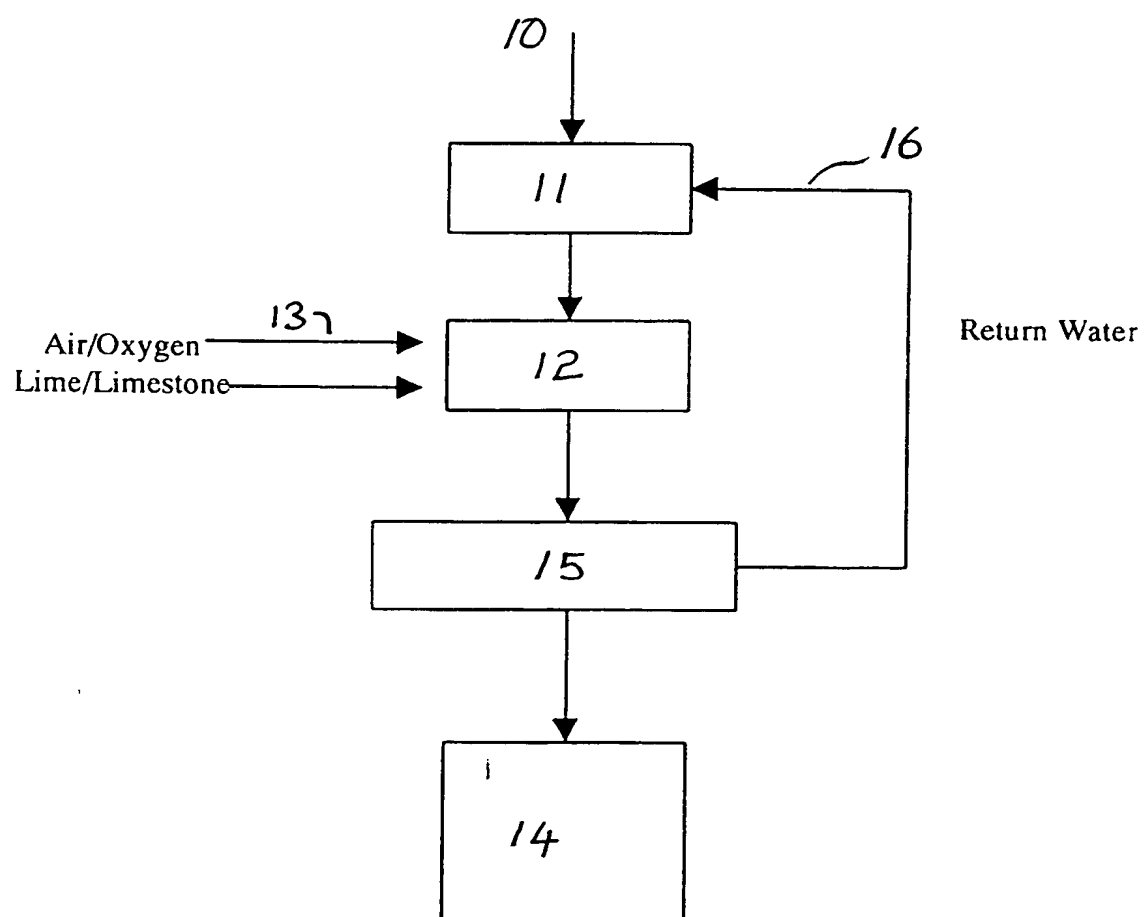
35 22. Gold, silver or platinum recovered by the method of claim 18.

23. A method of recovering gold from a refractory material having a carbonaceous fraction, the method

comprising grinding the ore to a particle size of 80% passing 25 micron or less, leaching the ground material with a solution comprising lime and/or limestone at a pH of between about 6 to about 12 in the presence of an oxygen containing gas, subjecting the leached material to a further leaching step in the presence of a cyanide and recovering gold from the cyanide leachate.

24. Gold recovered by the method of claim 23.

*Fig. 1*

*Fig. 2*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 99/00795

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int Cl⁶: C22B 3/00, 3/12, 11/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC⁶ AS ABOVE AND C22B 1/11

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NIL

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Derwent on-line WPAT IPC as above with Keywords Lime, Limestone, CaCO₃, CaO, calcium(s) carbonate

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No 93-345542/44, Class M25, CN, A, 1067271 (XI'AN COLLEGE METALLURGICAL BUILDING), 23 December 1992. Whole Document	1 - 24
X	Derwent abstract Accession No 93-345541/44 Class M25, CN, A, 1067270 (XI'AN COLLEGE METALLURGICAL BUILDING), 23 December 1992. Whole Document	1 - 24
A	EP, A 177292 (Sheritt Gordon Mines), 9 April 1986 Whole Document	1 - 24

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C

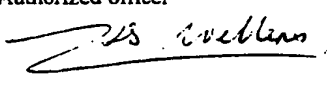
☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" Document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
19 October 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report
01 November 1999 (01.11.99)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU
AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE
PO BOX 200
WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA
E-mail address: pct@ipaustalia.gov.au
Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929

Authorized officer

MR KIM WELLENS
Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2162

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU 99/00795

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	AU, A 73192/87 (CSS Management Corp.) 24 November 1988 Whole document	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/AU 99/00795

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
EP	177292	AU	47893/85	CA	1229487	GR	852306
		US	4632701	ZA	8507338		
AU	73192/87	AU	73192/91	EP	514471	NO	922829
END OF ANNEX							